

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 58.

Daily Weather Bulletin.
By Western Union Telegraph Lines for June
24, 9 A. M.

CITIES.	WIND.	THUR.	WEATHER.
Louisville	N W	68	Clear.
Memphis	S	75	Hazy.
Nashville	W	75	Hazy.
Cincinnati	N E	68	Clear.
Cleveland	W	72	Clear.
Philadelphia	S	72	Clear.
St. Louis	S W	66	Cloudy.
Chicago	S W	66	Cloudy.
St. Paul	S	70	Cloudy.
Jakarta	S	—	Cloudy.
Knoxville	S E	62	Clear.
Montgomery	S E	78	Cloudy.
Mobile	—	—	Cloudy.
Houston	S E	82	Clear.
Shreveport	—	—	Cloudy.
Yokohama	—	—	Cloudy.
Seattle	—	—	Cloudy.
Watertown	S E	74	Clear.
Augusta	S E	79	Clear.
Montgomery	E	76	Cloudy.
Washington	W	76	Hazy.
Charleston	N E	63	Cloudy.
Hartford	N	79	Clear.
Boston	N W	75	Cloudy.
New York	N	73	Clear.
Philadelphia	N	73	Clear.
N. Orleans	N	80	Cloudy.

THE CELEBRATION.

A Large Procession and Beautiful Display.

The Masonic fraternity of this city turned out in great numbers this morning to attend the celebration of St. John's Day, near New Albany. At an early hour the various lodges and commanderies of the Order began to assemble at Masonic Temple. During the forming of the procession in the street, New Philharmonic Band discoursed sweet and stirring airs in the Temple, and immense crowds of lookers on thronged the pavements below, creating a surging mass of animation, extending along Fourth and Green streets for a whole square east from the Temple. The Knights made a beautiful showing with their brilliant regalia, and shining swords by their side. Altogether, they presented a very martial-like appearance, each mounted on a dark-colored charger. The procession formed in the following order:

Master Mason Lodges—Clark No. 51, Abraham No. 8, Compass No. 223, Louisville No. 200, Falls City No. 376, Executive No. 258.

Chapters, Royal Arch Masons—King Solomon No. 18, Louisville No. 5.

Louisville Council—The various bodies of Thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite. Knights Templar—Louisville Commandery No. 1, and DeMolay Commandery No. 12.

Headed by the New Philharmonic Band, the grand and imposing cavalcade moved out Fourth street to Chestnut, and down Chestnut on its march to Portland, from whence the ferries conveyed the immense assemblage to the other side. Reaching the levee there, the various sections were again placed in line, and moving up into the town, were joined by the Masonic fraternity of New Albany and Jeffersonville. After parading the principal streets, the immense procession took up its march toward the fair grounds, near the city, where the day will be duly commemorated with appropriate ceremonies.

Republican State Central Committee.

The Kentucky Republican State Committee meets to-day at 3 o'clock in this city. The object of the meeting is to ascertain what amount of stock has been subscribed for the proposed Republican paper in Louisville. Reports also will be made from the committees of each district. Another purpose is to devise means to bring out the strength of the party in the August election. The State committee are as follows:

State at large—W. A. Meriwether, Jno. T. Croxton.

1st Dist.—Hon. N. R. Black, of Crittenden.

2d Dist.—Gen. Eli H. Murray.

3d Dist.—Hon. Geo. T. Wood.

4th Dist.—M. C. Taylor.

5th Dist.—Edgar Needham.

6th Dist.—J. Crockett Sayers.

7th Dist.—Willard Davis.

8th Dist.—Henry S. Burnham.

9th Dist.—John Means, of Boyd.

That Bread Case.

In the case of J. Milt. Moore vs. F. W. Gammill, in the United States District Court this morning, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Free Passes.

The Mayor, the members of the Common Council, and other prominent city officials, received free passes to-day for an excursion over the new Louisville and Cincinnati railroad next week.

Found.

A gentleman's breast-pin was found yesterday and left with officer John Martin, at the police headquarters, where the owner of it can call, prove property and claim possession of the same.

Picnicking.

The "old reliable" "Tywappita" club has been revived, and the members thereof went out on a special train to O'Bannon's station, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, this morning, where they indulge in a grand picnic to-day.

Beautiful May.

Miss Jennie May, of Russellville, lately advertised for a husband. The Herald says Miss Jennie has received letters and photographs from all the principal cities and towns from New York to San Francisco. It is pleasant to go a-Maying.

For Frankfort.

The deputy Sheriff of Todd county, Mr. E. M. Flack, arrived in the city this morning, having in charge Rufus W. Marrow, convicted of manslaughter in the Todd Circuit Court, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of eight years. Marrow was registered at the hotel de Thomas this morning, where he sojourns until the leaving of the first train for Frankfort. He was for a long time confined in our jail for safe keeping previous to his trial and conviction.

Wedding Miltite.

Captain D. F. C. Weller, commander of the Helm Guards, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emma Fowler, at the First Presbyterian Church, last evening. The Guards were present in full force and uniform, and went through the proper (we suppose) military movements for the occasion. The church was well filled with the friends of the bride and groom. The happy pair have our earnest wishes for a blissful future.

Suspected Felons.

For several days past two young men have been observed by watchmen on the levee hanging about the wharfboat of the Cincinnati mail line, evidently with no good or proper object. Detective Gallagher told one of these young men, a day or two since, that he and his partner must hunt some other loafing place; that their conduct was very suspicious, and if they were caught so lounging about much longer he would have to arrest them. Yesterday they were found secreted among some boxes near the canal. Detective Gallagher and Officer Arnold took them into custody and placed them in jail to answer to a charge of suspected felons and vagrants.

Competition the Life of Trade.

It is understood that the old Mail Line will shortly reduce the rates of fare between this city and Cincinnati. It is also stated that business will be conducted on the plan of the Eastern steamers, viz., a certain price for the transit and passengers paying for their meals according to what they may order.

TRouble in Lincoln County.

Troops Sent to Stanford.

A detachment of mounted men have been sent by order of the "General Commanding," from Lebanon to Stanford, Ky., to assist the civil authorities in ridding Lincoln and adjoining counties of the marauding band that has been holding sway there for some time past. The troops are to be used only in case the civil authorities are unable to suppress the disorder.

The General Commanding dispatched a staff officer to the scene of the trouble, who has returned and confirms the reports that Henderson Hooch and his band of villains are a terror to law-abiding people, and have burned a house and have been shooting around promiscuously and even whipped a woman. Troops will remain there for the present.

Bloodshed, rapine and murder seem to be the order of the day in this part of the State, if recent reports can be relied on. Let our civil authorities take this matter in hand at once, and put a speedy, and if need be, summary end to all such deeds of violence. That such a gang of ruffians as that is now infesting Lincoln should be allowed to ride, rough-shod, over their peaceably inclined neighbors, is unbearable; and if the State authorities do not portion out to these "cut-throats" a speedy punishment, we must not be surprised to find the peaceably inclined citizens, as a last resort, take the law into their own hands, and make short work in clearing their county of this gang.

A War Case.

In the United District Court this morning a case was tried and decided, which decision may prove interesting to many of our people who lost property in a similar manner during the war. The administrators of C. W. Haydon brought suit against Captain Penn, who was, at the time, an officer in Col. Hall's Sixth Kentucky (Federal) regiment. Captain Penn, by order of General Boyle, took C. W. Haydon, deceased, two horses for the use of the army, giving receipt for the same, but on which the deceased or his administrators failed to realize, hence the latter brought suit for damages. The court instructed the jury that, as the horses taken were turned over for the use of the army, and were seized by order of General Boyle, the defendant was not liable for payment for the same. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

New Albany.

The City Council of New Albany talks of excluding velocipedes from the streets of that town.

A horticultural society is to be organized in New Albany.

2d Dist.—Gen. Eli H. Murray.

3d Dist.—Hon. Geo. T. Wood.

4th Dist.—M. C. Taylor.

5th Dist.—Edgar Needham.

6th Dist.—J. Crockett Sayers.

7th Dist.—Willard Davis.

8th Dist.—Henry S. Burnham.

9th Dist.—John Means, of Boyd.

A Female Thief.

Yesterday a white woman called at the house of Mr. W. E. Milton, on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and obtaining an interview with a lady of the family, got permission to go into the kitchen. She said she needed and very much desired a situation to do general housework. She was left alone in the kitchen for a few moments, the lady being called away. When the lady returned the woman had left the premises. A very valuable silver goblet had also left at the same time. Search was made for the woman, but she could nowhere be found, she being several squares away before her absence from the kitchen was discovered. Let housekeepers be on the lookout for this woman-thief. She evidently makes this kind of stealing a regular vocation, as she has been heard of before.

Abusing a Boy.

An Italian or Frenchman, named Montedonico, was arrested this morning for having struck a lad eight or ten years of age with his open hand. The little boy, in company with several others, was standing in front of Montedonico's fruit stand on Fourth street, when one of the lads stole some apples from the basket near the pavement. Montedonico ran out and pounced upon the boy slapping him in the eye with his great brawny hand, without knowing which of the boys had stolen his fruit. He had an examination in the City Court this morning, and was held in the sum of \$100 to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Speaking Last Night.

Quite a large crowd were in attendance at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, last night, to hear the respective candidates present their claims.

J. Hop. Price and Alf. Kierolf were present, and from what we could hear, delivered most excellent addresses.

The crowd were very enthusiastic in their approval of the different views of the respective candidates.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, by Rev. S. R. Wilson, Captain D. C. Weller to Miss Mary Emma Fowler, all of this city.

A greeting to this happy pair.

This bridegroom proud and bride so fair—

By robust Cupid drawn together,

And tied by Hymen's silver tether.

Since Adams first took Eve his wife.

To cheer his long and happy life.

These kindred hearts will twine as slick

As tender vine round sturdy stick;

By stock we mean a friendly yoke,

But change the name and call it oak.

And let us pledge in pure wine

This stalwart oak and peaceful vine;

Such vines and oaks are often found;

With tender suckers springing round;

So may this bride, this green, our friend,

Have several little plants to tend,

And lead a long and peaceful life—

A husband kind—a faithful wife.

An Editor in Luck.—We learn by a special Louisville dispatch of the 21st instant, to the Missouri Democrat, that on Tuesday last, the Hon. H. M. Watterson presented his son, Henry Watterson, managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, with a handsome residence on Second street. The numerous friends of the recipient in this city will be glad to hear of Mr. Watterson's good luck. He richly merits such a presentation.—*C. T. Times.*

In spite of old Pollywog, of the State

Department, two more expeditions have

sailed for Cuba.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 24.

I feel like a ten-year-old treat alone

A boy, who's been sleep deprived,

What credit's been given out,

And old drunkards are scattered about,

And the tellers who treat have departed.

This was the pleasing reflection of our

friend William Carr when locked up in the cage, and reflecting on the ups and downs

of life, particularly the downs. It seems

to be a fact that no one can drink nowadays

without being caught; not even the

Good Templars. We don't know whether

the aforesaid Carr was a night tippler or not,

but he was caught trudging away not far from the back door of the Gate House,

where he said he had been called to sleep,

whereby the popping of champagne corks. He

was let off on a promise not to do so again

with the condition that he would pay \$50

for the promise.

The next passenger over the Rhine was

DAILY EXPRESS.

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Delivered in the city, 15 cents per week,
payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2
cents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

The Negro Headquarters.

In the city of Washington there is a
district called the island. It is formed by a
canal in the rear of Pennsylvania avenue
which connects with the Potomac river.

This canal, once intended for commerce,
has long since been abandoned to the pur-
poses of a sewer. And such a sewer ex-
ists in but few cities.

The *cloaca maxima* of Rome never bore off more filth than

makes its way through this canal. It is

a stream of corruption made sluggish by
the putrefaction that comes through its
polluted channel. It is such a stream of
pollution as none but negroes could make.

This island, as it is called, is inhabited

almost exclusively by negroes. It is the

headquarters of the negro population of
Washington. More than fifty thousand of

these creatures are here congregated.

They have been brought there from all

parts of the South, and generally consist

of the very worst class of Southern ne-
groes. They were gathered up by the

Federal armies as they advanced into the

Southern States and deposited on the

island as pets of victorious arms. They

were soon satisfied by the government in

its abode, and they live upon what they

can find, and what the government gives

them.

The island thus colonized by negroes is

the chief point in Washington. It is the

headquarters of the national capital.

It is to Washington what the Five Points

is to New York. All the great cities of

the earth in all ages of the world have had

such hells of crime and spider and

fly, and the island is that characteristic

of Washington. The men murder, rob

and steal for a living, and the women

prostitute themselves indiscriminately,

universally and constantly. No stranger

can go into the island at night, and even

by day, a walk upon its infected soil is not

safe without a guard.

Such is the headquarters of the negroes

at the headquarters of the nation. And

at the recent election in the Federal capi-

tal the people had some indication of

what these black thievery and murderers

of the island are going to be as politicians.

They intend that the voting of the negro

race shall be of but one kind, and that of

the genuine Republican stamp. They have

been taught to be radical and proscriptive,

and bigotry was never more intolerant in

religion than that they will be in politics.

They will think no more of taking off a

colored head for not voting according to

programme than they will of stealing

clothes and victuals.

If things go on in Washington for the

next few years as they have progressed in

the past few, and the island fills still

more full of its vile negro population the

Federal capital may not be a safe abode

even for the Radical Senators and Repre-

sentatives who have superinduced things

as they are. The negro, as a murderer,

thief and robber cannot be much of a re-

specter of persons. His wants will turn

upon his friends when he can't get

what he demands of his enemies. He is

not going to work if he can live by steal-

ing and murdering, and when the inhabi-

tants of the island can no longer find Dem-
ocrats to kill and rob, they will turn

upon the Republicans. They

will make their headquarters at Wash-
ington, the worthy of the white miscreants

who have thus established them at the head-

quarters of the nation. The island now

shows something of what negro equality

and negro government is, but it don't

seem half nor best of the crime, misery and

degradation to which the negro naturally

and inevitably falls when left to himself.

However revealing the picture may be the

nature of the negro whether savage or

civilized, it plainly developed in this

land, and it would be wise for our states-

men at our national headquarters, to study

the working of things in the negro

army there.

The accounts of Mr. Beverley Johnson,

Minister to England, were audited a

few days ago at the Treasury Department.

His telegraph bill for the three months

ending March 31, amounted to \$800 in

gold. This was exclusive of the large

bill which was presented some time ago

for cable telegraphing in reference to

the celebrated protocol which the Senate

resolved, and which has been paid by Baring

Brothers on the order of the State Depart-

ment. Mr. Johnson's contingent ex-

penditure during the same period amounted

to \$1,607, which is considered moderate.

The contingent expenses of Minister Dix

at Paris, for a similar period amounted to

\$2,900. The comparison of both items

will show that Mr. Johnson was not, after

all, so very extravagant.

DELIA WEBSTER, who served some years

in the Kentucky Penitentiary for complicity

with the *reverend scoundrel* Calvin

Fairbanks, in running off negroes,

is here looking, after justice from the

United States Court against some Federal

marauders who damaged her property dur-

ing the war. Delia is welcome now to all

the negroes in the State if she wants them.

But we suspect they had rather stay at

home. They know which side of their

bread is buttered, and that we make plenty

of butter in Kentucky.

The redoubtable Geary has been nomi-

nated by the Radicals for re-election as

Governor of Pennsylvania. Hancock will

beat him twenty thousand votes.

The CANVASS in Tennessee.

The canvass of Senter and Stokes for Governor of Tennessee grows interesting. In a debate the other day Stokes said: Never has Grant or the Republican party uttered sentiments favorable to universal suffrage. He said he would never agree to universal suffrage. He would sooner have his throat cut from ear to ear, his heart cut out, his vitals cut out, his body dismembered. It was universal death to Union men. He appealed to the loyal people to flee from the wrath to come, if Senter was elected.

Senter was very severe on Senator Brownlow, and said Brownlow and Andy Johnson were working together. He denounced Brownlow, and said that Grant was for Stokes. He exhibited a telegram from San Francisco directing him to procure transportation to New Orleans for five thousand Chinamen. The South will soon have what it needs—cheap and reliable labor. Alas! then for the poor, misguided negroes.

Grant has appointed Gen. Butterfield Assistant U. S. Treasurer, New York. Was it a house or a horse that Butterfield gave him?

CITY ITEMS.

Beautiful Woman.
If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

1. Removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Clockwork with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her Complexion when seventy-five cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Ly-
on's Katharion. Jeoffin

BATHS.

The new and commodious Galt House Cold, Hot Water and Shower Baths, are now open to the public from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M.

M. GALT HOUSE COMPANY.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, &c., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand.

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Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.

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DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

THE CENSUS.

The Labors of the Census Committee.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

Among the subjects discussed by the census committee at their recent session in this city was the apportionment of representatives, to be made on the basis of the census of 1870. The subject was incidentally brought up, but it proved one of the most interesting, not to say exciting, questions that was considered. Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, the only Democrat who was in constant attendance upon the sessions of the committee, pointed out the fact that, in accordance with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, some important changes would take place in the representation of a number of the Northern States, especially if the fifteenth amendment should fail of ratification prior to the taking of the census. This was news to the prominent Radical members of the committee. They stared at each other as if a new idea had suddenly dawned upon them. The second section of the fourteenth article of the amendment provides that

"Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of citizens in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representative in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or a colored except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

There has been no apportionment of representatives among the several States since this amendment became part of the Constitution, and of course its effect has not yet felt. It is questionable whether the Radicals in Congress, in passing the amendment, or the Legislature in ratifying it, anticipated its consequences. It will be observed that it will have no effect whatever upon the representation of the Southern States, because those who are disfranchised for participation in the rebellion are not counted in the apportionment. In the Northern States, however, where the negroes are not allowed to vote, and in some of which there are property, educational and nativity tests, its effect will be sensibly felt. Heretofore the negroes in the Northern States, as well as all other classes disfranchised, from whatever cause, have been taken into the account in making the apportionment for representation in Congress. In establishing the basis under the census of 1870 they will be left out, and the ratio of representation reduced accordingly. Large States like New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which refuse to enfranchise their negroes, will lose from one to two, and perhaps three representatives each, and other smaller States proportionately. So much for the effect of the fifteenth amendment. The question now is, will the effect of the amendment, in the aspect of the case, to a considerable extent, all the negroes in the Northern States would then be voters. The only persons disfranchised would be those coming within the scope of the property, educational and nativity qualifications of such States as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is not believed that there are sufficient of these in any of the States to affect their representation. The best informed among the Radical politicians regard the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the requisite number of States, prior to the taking of the census in June, 1870, as extremely doubtful. So far the official records of the State Department show that but twelve out of the requisite twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment. About two of these, Missouri and Kansas, there is some informality. Some other States are reported to have ratified the amendment, but there is dispute about it, and the State Department has no official information on the subject. Taking it for granted that the fifteenth amendment will not be ratified in time, the fourteenth amendment, which it will be remembered at the time of its passage, was supposed to be a penitentiary measure for the South, will really prove an injury to the North. The basis of representation once fixed under the new census, remains undisturbed for ten years. So that even should the fifteenth amendment be ratified the next year after the census is taken, it will only result in the negroes of the Northern States being allowed to vote without being represented in Congress. This is a trap which the Radicals set for others, and there is a brilliant prospect just now of their selves being the first to fall into it.

VANDERBILT.

N. Y. Cor. Trec Times.

The largest owner of personal property in this city and in the United States is George Washington Vanderbilt who is said to have twenty million. The Astors, whose chief wealth is in land, have about five million in personal estate. Moses Taylor has about four millions, of which his coal stocks, in connection with those of his son-in-law, reach one million and a half. George Law has about two millions, while out of the estate of the late John J. Phelps, amounting in all to eight millions, about two-thirds are in personal property. These last mentioned men were not ambitious of being numbered among our real estate lords. Their money had been made by handling personal property, and they preferred to keep it in this shape. They wished to have their pecuniary resources ready for action at a minute's warning, in order to take advantage of any opportunity. If a certain stock fell in price, they wanted to be able to buy it up, and having the control of vast amounts of cash, they could enter Wall street at any time, and cut right and left with great effect. Such active, nervous, resolute men do not care to be troubled with the slow details of real estate. Real estate is like forces shut up in a stronghold, while personal property is like soldiers in the field. There is a constitutional difference between Com. Vanderbilt and Wm. B. Astor, which is shown by their attitudes for their peculiar positions. Astor sits in an office in Prince street and simply holds on to his land. His life, compared with that of an active business man, is a mere vegetation. He has none of the excitement of gain and loss, and never knows what it is to corner a clique or to be cornered himself. How could such a man as Vanderbilt endure this life? It would be like cooping the eagle. No, he must dash, and dash, and more and more, for fortune's mind, which is like a mill, has little to do with tending it, and this class of slow beings are destined to rule Wall street with a rod of iron, and make the financial world tremble as he goes marching on.

Belgian chemists manufacture a champagne which sells at a franc a bottle, and yields a handsome profit.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The Assassination Conspiracy Revived.

Edmund Spangler on the Stand.

His Statement to be published in Full.

Daniel Sickles Perplexed About His Appointment.

Leak in the Treasury Department.

The Fifteenth Amendment Not Quite Ratified.

Internal Revenue Matters in Illinois.

The National Deaf Mute College.

STATEMENT OF EDMUND SPANGLER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Edmund Spangler, one of the alleged conspirators in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, who was sentenced by a Military Commission in 1865, to six years imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, and pardoned by President Johnson in March last, has made a full statement under oath of his trial and imprisonment, in which he asserted his innocence. This will be published here to-morrow. Spangler will be remembered, as a carpenter or scene-shifter at Ford's Theatre, and was on the stage when Booth jumped from the box where shooting the President. He also took care of his horse and brought the latter to the theater on the afternoon, a few hours previous to the assassination. The evidence was circumstantial against Spangler, one witness intimating that he attempted to obstruct the pursuit of Booth across the stage. The military commission seemed to have some doubt of Spangler's guilt, as he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, while Maud, O'Loughlin, and Arnold were sentenced for life.

In the opening of his statement Spangler says that he heard Payne, Haraldson, and Azeron, who were executed, implicate the famous witness, Widdowson, in that part of the plot to assassinate the President. Widdowson's evidence caused the conviction of Mrs. Surratt. Spangler opens his statement as follows, etc.

P. Tourny be discharged from service. Tourny, it will be remembered, was married to Miss Annie Surratt a few days since.

GEN. HENRY D. TERRY, a well-known member of the bars of this district for the past few years, and formerly of Michigan, died here yesterday. He served throughout the war.

WEST POINT COURT APPOINTMENTS.

The President has determined upon the appointment of eight cadets, at large, to West Point Academy, which, with the two heretofore named completes the list of ten, constituting like quota. The Secretary of War is now preparing commissions for new appointments. The other appointments, one from each Corps, will also be announced in a few days. The Cadets will not enter the academy until next summer.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Cuban affairs have not yet been the subject of consultation, although occasionally a theme of conversation merely in the Cabinet. Nor, according to the present aspect, is it probable any official action will soon be taken with regard to the Cuban question. The Government has no information to show that the opposing forces in Cuba have ever met in the open field; but that what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. The operations have been confined to a few local conflicts, with trifling results, and the Cubans have not succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot. Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for a recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for hasty action in that direction.

It is to be observed, however, that it has been informed, that although the Government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of the honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in communication with the United States Attorneys and Marshals, so he can furnish them with information accompanied by proof relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may promptly carry out the instructions given him to the effect that the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in Havana were made on information furnished the Federal officers there through the Spanish Minister. The cause of action was the open boasting of Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the Island. The Spanish Minister has been asked to furnish arms to all purchasers without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

THE TURF.

At the Newcastle races the Northumberland plate was won by Spy.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, June 23.—The Irish church bill will soon come before the House of Lords again, on motion to go into committee. No action in dealing with the provisions of the bill has yet been marked out, but the general feeling of the peers is in favor of making amendments based on the principle of judgment.

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THE COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, June 23.—A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Duke of Argyll to obtain government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth the great depression in the trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending its aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, June 23.—The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company have appointed a committee to procure a settlement of their claims.

THE BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

The expedition with the great floating dock for Bermuda sailed to-day.

FRANCE.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

PARIS, June 23.—Prince Henry of Bourbon, was married to Miss Payne, an American heiress. He has not renounced his position as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

AUSTRIA.

POLICY ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

VIENNA, June 23.—The government announced a policy of reserve in respect to the Ecumenical Council, as the course to be adopted by the Council cannot be foreseen.

SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DULCE.

MADRID, June 23.—Gen. Dulce has arrived from Havana. The steamer was detained there 3 days in quarantine at Santander.

NEW YORK.

Assistant Treasurer Butterfield.

Another Cuban Expedition.

National Bankers' Convention.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

The appointment of Gen. Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York excites much indignation in financial circles, where his antecedents are known. His exploits in manipulating telegrams while chief of Gen. Hooker's staff are not favorably remembered and cause some comment in view of the recent leakage of the Treasury Department at Washington.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Parties engaged in expeditions to Cuba expect to dispatch a large force from this city to-night, notwithstanding the interference of United States authorities.

CONVENTION OF NATIONAL BANKERS.

The convention of delegates from the National banks of the country assembled to-day at the St. Nicholas hotel. Hon. E. G. Smith, of New York, temporary chairman, and Hon. Thos. M. Pomeroy, of Boston, president, were elected. A committee of seventy-five was appointed to take charge of the reconstruction of the Constitution of the national banks, and to provide for their rightful control of the government.

Third.—That the abolition of slavery was a natural and necessary consequence of the war of the rebellion, and that the reconstruction of the country was measured by its extent, and that the reconstruction of the Southern States and secure the blessings of liberty and a free government. As a completion of those measures, and firmly believing in its essential justice, we are in favor of the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Fourth.—That the late Democratic General Assembly, in its reckless expenditure of public money, its utter neglect of the business interests of the State by failing to enact the wise and useful laws, and its failure to provide for the education of the people, has done much to bring about the present condition of the State.

The State Central Committee appointed 14 as follows: First, dist. A. C. Sands, Sec. D. S. Wright; Third, Charles F. Brooks; Fourth, Wm. B. McClure; Fifth, James S. Robinson; Sixth, C. Baird; Seventh, J. D. Phillips; Eighth, W. C. Cole; Ninth, F. E. Foster; Tenth, Alexander C. H. Morris; Eleventh, F. Coates; Twelfth, George W. H. H. Tenth, C. B. Griffin; Fourteenth, Colonel A. S. McCune; Fifteenth, Hon. S. S. Knowles; Sixteenth, Levi Sargent; Seventeenth, J. K. Buckner; Eighteenth, August H. Hinman; Nineteenth, Col. Wm. M. Nash.

After adopting resolutions, Gov. Hayes was introduced and made a speech, which was unanimously received.

The convention was fully attended and very harmonious. It adjourned at 4 p. m.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Official information has been received at the State Department of the ratification by Florida of the fifteenth amendment. This leaves but four more States, not counting Indiana, to make three-fourths of the thirty-seven States which are necessary to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. Vermont and Rhode Island have yet to vote on it, and Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify it as a condition precedent under the reconstruction law.

GAGGERS DISMISSED AND APPOINTED.

The following Internal Revenue Gaggers for Cleobus were dismissed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the list having been furnished by the Assessor there: B. King, Thos. S. Churchill, J. S. Norton, G. W. Hataling, J. W. Law, W. R. Matley, F. A. Harron, W. N. Dunck, L. W. Mixer, Geo. S. Burrough, Geo. Hinrod. The following were appointed to fill the vacancies: Otto D. Schultz, Abner T. Hinckley, Freeman Connor, Myron V. Hall, Amos Kinnicutt and Francis M. Sampson.

ILLINOIS STOREKEEPERS DISMISSED.

The Secretary has dismissed nine Storekeepers of Chicago, in the First Collection District of Illinois, upon the recommendation of Collector Russell. Five Storekeepers were also dismissed in the Eighth Illinois District, on recommendation of Supervisor Bloomfield, and three Storekeepers were dismissed in the Fifth Illinois district.

SMALL BUSINESS.

There was quite a raid made on the Treasury to complain that the news of the order decreasing the sale of gold and purchase of bonds had leaked out in advance on Monday to certain New Yorkers who were able to make a quick and profitable turn in the gold and stock market. The news of the order was known in Wall street at 2:30 p. m., but was not given out till 4 p. m. One firm made \$10,000. The Treasury officials declare that but twelve out of all the firms in the city, and that the fact could not have been known two hours and a half earlier in New York. They deny that there was any leak, but the facts appear strong both ways.

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